THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER

THE R M S.

ditional.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprie-

are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

All communications must be post-paid.

V. B. Palmen is agent for this paper in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. STEWART,
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. 26

CALVIN G. TILDEN,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent.

CP Orrice, in the Engine Building __CI
Middlebury, Nov. 25, 1856. 32;

Charles L. Allen, M. D. Physician & Surgeon,

Having resigned his Professorship in the Castleton Medical College, and also having terminated his engagement with Middlebury College, will give his engagement with middlebury College, will give his experience attention to his profession.

Casagra—Those exhibitshed by the Addison Country Medical Society.

Office at his residence, first house North of the Congregational Meeting House.

Middlebury, Nov. 26, 1856. 22,19

Middlebury, Nov. 26, 1856. 72;1y
EDWARD MUSSEY

Respectfully informs the people of this county and the public at large, that he has taken the

taken the

ADDISON HOUSE,
In Middlebury, for a term of years. He intends to keep a first rate house, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his guests and moderate charges, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Middlebury, May 21, 1856.

5:

A. II. COPELAND,

BOOKS, Stationery, Magazines,
Nawspapers, and Chear Pentications,
At the Telegraph Office, near the Bridge.

S. HOLTON, JR.,

DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

MIDDLEBURY AGRICULTURAL WAS HOUSE IROUSE STORY

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Cutting done of the company of the Cutting done of the company of the cutting of

S. HOLTON, JR.,

LARGEST AND BEST

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTY. Middlebury, February 18, 1807.

PIANO FORTE

Tuning and Repairing.

M. R. A. W. POWERS, who has taken the place of Mr. Goodrich, as Tunist and Repairer, would respectfully inform the citizens of Middle-bury, that he may be expected there for that purpose, as soon as the 10th of March next. He hopes by close attention to his business to be able to give general satisfiation. References in Middlebury, W. F. Bascowi, Burlington, S. C. Moore, Messrs, Converse and Smith, Principals of the Burlington Female Seminary.

Elegant Illustrated National Works.
The Works of the British Poers—selected and chronologically arranged, from Ben Johnson to Scott. Illustrated with an immense number of steel plate engravings. To be published in 47 Fortnightly Parts, at 25 cents each. Monthly Parts 50 each.

Monse's General Atlas of the World,

containing 70 Maps drawn and engraved from the best authorities, with descriptions and statistics of all nations to the year 1856. To be completed in 83 Semi-Mouthly Parts 25 cents each.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT; By Rufus W Griswold. To be published in 21 semi-monthly, Nos. 25cts. each.

THE PICTORIAL CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The Pictorial Cyclopedia of Biography: Embracing a series of original memories of the most distinguished persons of all times. Illustrated with 600 engravings and steel plates. To be published in Fortnightly Parts, 25cts. each.

Dann: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp by Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Two vols. 12mo. Muslin. Price \$1.75. Portraits of Frement, size 25X 34. Price 25cts. plain and 50cts. colored. Portraits of Fillmore and Buchanan, plain \$1.00, colored \$3.00

Persons desirous of subscribing for any of the above mentioned books, will please apply to the subscriber.

Canvassers wanted.

Williamstown, Vt. 21:tf.

DAILY PAPERS—New York Daily Times
Tribune and Herald, and Roston Joural, received daily, at COPELANDS'

POCKET MAPS OF KANSAS, for sale by

Blanks.

WARRANTER DELDS, Marigage Deeds,
Quit-Claim Deeds, Justice Writs, Chancery
Blanks, and Executions, for sais at
COPELAND'S NEWS DEPOT.

Doctru.

The Story of a Life.

BY BARRY CORNWALL, (PROCTOR.)
Day dawn'd. Within a curtain'd room.
Fill'd'to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light, Eut for the lady, fair and bright, She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green, And near it oftentimes was seen A gentle boy with thoughtful mein."

Years fled. He were a manly face.
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And wen at least a lefty place.
And then he died! Behold before ye
Humanity's brief sum and story,
Life, death, and all that is of—glory!

God Help the Poor.

Darkly the winter day
Dawns on the moor;
How can the heart be gay—
Who can endure?
See, the end weary wight
Wanders from neon till night
Shelterless! homeless! quite!
God help the poor!

Now the red robbin, here,
Sits on the sill;
Not e'en a grain of bere
Touches its bill;
So with the houseless poor,
Wandering from door to door,
Stekhing a morsel more;

Night sprends her sable wing; Where can they lie? Sorrows like theirs must bring Tears to their eye; Full the cloud torrents falls, Down they must lie in halls; Each to his Maker calls,

"Lord, let me die!"

Ye whom the heavens bless,
Give from your store;
"Twill ne'er make your treasure less—
Must make them more.
For he that gives cheerfully
Gives loves so tenderly;
Give to them,—pray with me,
"God help the poor!"

Miscellaup.

[From the New Orleans Daily Creole.]

American Manufactures of Gold and Silver; Watch-Making Business in Switzerland.

Some months since a paragraph an councirg that a gentleman of considerable wealth and tame as a watchmaker was about introducing five hundred Sauss watchmakers into some part of Texastor the purpose of establishing a watchmaker of the reaching a watch and the press. But the salty of a many to be entirely from an White the project was a faile of or when a list to be or has been carried out, we are not advised.

The following account, which we derived from a very reliable source, may be found interesting, and doubtless, may make the public better acquainted with the benefits to be derived from such an establishment.

One of the largest and most interesting branches of Swiss industry is the watch-making trade. It is carried on to an immense and still increasing extent in the mountainous districts of Neufchatel, in the French portion of the Canton of Berne, and of Genoa. It has been a source of wealth and comfort to many thousands of the inhabitants, who, in the seldom visited villages of the Swiss, have gathered around them a large portion of the enjoyments of life.

large portion of the enjoyments of life.

Switzerland has long furnished the markets of France, and though the names of certain French watch-makers have obtained a European celebrity, yet, an examination into this trade has elicited the fact, that not ten watches are made in Paris in the course of a year—the immense consumption of France being furnished from Switzerland, the Swiss works being only examined and rectified by the

French watch makers.

The Jura mountains have been the cradle of much celebrity in the mechanical arts, particularly in those exquisite productions of which a minute compilation is the peculiar characteristic.

During the winter—which lasts from six to seven months—the inhabitants, are, in a manner, imprisoned in their dwellings, engaged in the completion of those works which require the utmest development of skillful ingenuity. Annually over twenty thousand watches are produced in the elevated regions of Neufchatel. The most remarkable of the French watch-makers had their birth and education in Switzerland.

The art of clock making was introduced into the mountains of Neurchatel in a manner worthy of notice. As early as the seventeenth century some workmen had constructed clocks with weights, but no idea had been conceived of making clocks with springs. About the end of that century, an inhabitant of the mountains, returned from a long voyage, brought with him a watch, which was an object previously unknown in that country. It was put into the hands of a skillful workman to be repaired, who succeeded in repairing it, and then, from a spirit of adventure, set about to make a similar one, in which he was also successful, notwithstanding the difficulties he had to eucounter, he having to construct the tools with which he wrought, as also all the difficult movements of the

This success naturally created a great sensation; other persons were stimula ted to try what they could do; and a new branch of industry sprung up in the mountains of Neufohatel. During the first forty or fifty years, a few workmen

enly were employed in watch-making; and, owing to the numberless difficulties they had to surmount, to the slowness of execution, caused by the absence of convenient tools, the want of proper materials, &c., the productions and profits were incressiderable.

At length they began to procure from Geneva the articles of which they stood in need, and they also procured many necessary articles from England; but the high prices which these articles cost, induced many of the workmen to attempt to provide them for themselves They not only thus succeeded in rivaling foreign tools, but they eventually made many

superior ones, till then unknown.

From that period, they have constantly invented other instruments, in order to facilitate and perfect the art of watch making; and at the present period, the manufacture of watch-making tools and appurtenances is become a branch of industry of so much importance as to enable the inhabitants to supply them to those countries from whence they formerly imported them.

About a century ago, a few merchants of Neufehatel began to collect together small parcels of watches, in order to sell them in foreign markets. The success which attended these speculations induced and encouraged the population to devote themselves still more to the production of articles of roady sale; so much so, that nearly the entire inhabitants have embraced the watch making trade.

Within the last half century the population has increased three-fold, independent of the great number of workmen who are established in almost all the towns of Europe, in the United States, and even in the East Indies and China. From this period a great change has become apparent in the country of Neufchatel, where, notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil and severity of the climate, beautiful and well-built villages are every where to be seen, connected by easy communications, together with a very considerable and industrious population, in the enjoyment, if not of great fortunes, of a happy and easy independence.

The great reputation for superiority which the Swiss watches have attained is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the independence of the workmen and to the advantage which they have derivd from a careful and studied execution of the several articles intrusted to their respective and particular talents. In deed, on the one hand, each citizen working at home and for whomsoever pays im the best price; and on the other. he merchant having an interest to encourage by paying the best prices to terials and work a kind of emulation is esturally excited among the workmen, to obtain a preference and advantage -Perhaps, also, the sparie which is naturmy diffused among the inhabitants of mountainous em and added to the habits and cust and it is Swis workmen. who are at the some time, landed proprictors, has not a little contributed to this development of talent among the population. Living simply, and in the bosom of their families, occupied entire-ly-with the exception of a few light agricultural cases-in the labors of their 4, and not buing exposed to those temp tations which exist and corrupt large societies, it is very natural that they should be more assidious of attaining perfection in their art; and the more so still, as, deriving a greater benefit from it, their reputation and their interests are equally engaged.

The present condition of this branch of industry, says our informant, is extremely presperous, and it is with great difficulty that they can succeed in executing all the orders which they receive

ting all the orders which they receive.

As to the probable fate of this trade, it is even permitted to hope, and with much probability, that it is susceptible of extension. A watch is no longer, as formerly, an object of luxury, destined exclusively for the rich; it has become an article of the first necessity for every class of society; and so, together with the increased perfection of this article, its value has, in the same time, considerably diminished, it is evident that a common watch, which will exactly indicate the hour of the day, is actually, by its low price, within the reach of almost every individual, who will likewise feel anxious to possess one.

For this reason, and just in proportion as commercial and maratine relations are extended and emancipated from the trammels in which the great central marts of commerce have invoived them, so will distant nations become civilized; and it may be fairly anticipated that the art of watch-making will form a part of the great current of improvement.

the great current of improvement.

The number of watches annually manufactured in Neufchetel is calculated to be from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, of which about thirty six thousand are in gold and the balance in silver.

Now, supposing the first, on an average, to be worth thirty dollars, and the others four dollars, it would represent a capital of over two millions of dollars? without taking into a consideration the sale of clocks and instruments for watch making, which of themselves amount to a considerable sum.

The United States is said to consume the largest quantity of these watches — With the exception of gold and silver for the manufacture of the watch cases, the other materials for the construction of the works of mechanism of the Neufebated watches are of fittle value, consisting merely of a little steel or brass. The steel is imported from England, and is reckoned the best that can be procured;

the brass in furnished by France.

With respect to gold and silver, the inhabitants of Neufchatel have, for a long period, had no other resources than

to melt current money, until the discovery of gold in California, from whence of they have been lately supplied by English merchants.

The number of workmen employed in watch-making is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand; it is difficult, however, to arrive at the exact number.

The spirit of adventure, says our informant, is very strong among the inbabitants of the Jura mountains. A great many of them have traveled into very remote countries, from whence some have returned with very considerable fortunes.

fortunes.

In conclusion, we may add, that we carnessly look forward to the day when the great traffic new carried on in Switzerland, France, and England, will have planted itself on the shores of America, (perhaps in the neighborhood of Texas.) and to her branches the empires of Europe would have to resort, as a matter of necessity, for her watches, jewelry, &c. as she now does for her gold, silver, and various other products. We want a Neufchatel in America—we want her mineral, as well as the many other resources of her soil, worked up within her own borders.

A Sweedish Tale.

In Falun, a mining town in Sweeden, a hundred years and more ago, a young miner kissed his young bride, and said to her:

"On St. Lucien's day our love will be blessed with the priest's hand. Then we shall be husband and wife, and we will build us a little nest of our own."

"And peace and love shall dwell in it," said the beautiful bride, with a sweet smile, "for thou art my all in all, and without thee I would choose to be in my grave."

But when the priest, in proclaiming their bans in the church for the second time before St Lucien's day, pronounced the words, "If, now, any one can show the reason why these persons should not be united in the bonds of matrimany," death was at hand. The young man, as he passed her house the next morning in his black mining garb, already wore his shroud. He rapped upon her window, and said "Good morning"—but never returned to bid her good evening. He never came back from the mine; and all in vain she embroidered for him on that very morning a black cravat with a red border for the wedding day. This she laid carefully away, and never ceased to mourn or weep

Meanwhile, time passed on; the Seven Years' was was fought, the partit on of Poland took place; America became free; the French revolution and the long war began; Napoleon subdued Prussia; and the English bembarded Copenhagen. The husbandman sewed and reaped, the miller ground, and the smith hammered, and the miners dug after the veins of metal in their subterranean workshops. As the miners of Falun in the year 1809 a little before or after St. John's Day, were excavating an opening between two shafts, full three hundred ells below the ground, they dug from the rubte-h and vivid water, the body of a to a man controlly saturated with iron-virus but otherwise undecayed and unattern, so that one could distinguish his features and age as well as if he had died only an bour before, or had fallen asleep for a little while at his work.

But when they had brought him out to the light of day, father and mother, friends and acquaintances, had been long dead and no one could identify the sleeping youth, or tell anything of his misrtune, till she came, who was once the betrothed of that miner who had one day gone to the mine and never return-Gray and shriveled, she came to the place hobbling upon a crutch, and recognized her bridegroom, when, more in joyful cestacy than pain, she sank down upon the beloved form. As soon as she had recovered her composure, she exclaimed: " It is my bethrothed, whom I have mourned for fifty years, and whom God now permits me to see once more before I die. A week before the wed-ding time be went under the carth, and never returned." All the bystanders were moved to tears as they beheld the former bride, a wasted and feeble old woman, and the bridegroem still in the beauty of youth; and how, after the lapse of fifty years, her youthful love awoke again. But he never opened his mouth to smile, nor his eyes to recognize; and she, finally, as the only one belonging to him and baving a right to him, had him carried to her own little room, till a grave could be prepared in the church vard. The next day, when all was ready, and the miners came to take him away, she opened a little drawer, and taking out the black silk cravat, tied it around his neck, and then accompanied Lim in her Sunday garb, as it it were their wedding day, and not the day grave in the church-yard, she said :-"Sleep well now for a few days in thy cold bridsh bed, and let not the time seem too long to thee. I have now but little more to do, and will soon come, and then will be day again." As she was going away she looked back once and said :—" What the earth has once restored, it will not a second time with-

The Picayune says, the best substiture for food is vicituals. Physicians have recommended other things, but this is the only one we place any confidence in

The Holyoke Mirror speaks of a man who grumbled at buying school books for his children, and straightway treated a crowd of his associates to more than a dollar's worth of liquer.

[From the Vermont Stock Journal]
Introduction of Merino Sheep into
Addison County.

Forty-nine years ago the Merino was first introduced into Connecticut. Col. Humphrey, and Mr. Taintor (father of J. A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, widely known as a successful importer of choice sheep,) were concerned in the importation of seven Merino Sheep in 1808.—
Their first importation was from the Escurial or government flock. Afterwards they bought a cargo at Boston and another at New London. The Boston cargo contained many Paulars. The New London cargo was composed of Nigrettiis and Infantados, but in what proportions we cannot determine. The first Merino Sheep brought into Addison County were from these importations. They were hardy, rugged sheep, very woolly about the head and legs, the latter large but short, the body round and plump, the wool very compact, dark and oily.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Daniel Chipman and Col. W. B. Sumner, were among the first to encourage the new comers.

They contrasted singularly with the animals they were destined to supplant.—
The sheep of the country in that day had long, open, and very white wool. They—were larger in size than the Merinos, with longer legs, without wool on the face or limbs.

The prices paid were high for those

The Merinos increased rapidly. They stood our harsh winters remarkably well, and that without much extra food. There were but few full blooded ewes brought into the county. But through the bucks the native stock was rapidly bred up towards the full blood.

wards the full blood.

Before the introduction of the fine wooled but delicate Saxon in 1824, the old or native variety had disappeared and a great many very excellent flocks existed in the county. The Saxons it was soon found brought a light fleece, were tender, and subject to diseases before unknown to us. Foot rot and the seab made their appearance, and in our ignorance destroyed many fine flocks, and before we were made wise by experience, had penetrated deeply into the Merino blood.

We soon learned that the diseases so difficult to manage at first, were quickly conquered when skill was united with care and attention.

It was evident we must go back, or at least that there was improvement in going that way, and our spirited breeders made every effort to retrieve what we had lost. The best and pureat flocks were searched for in this and other States, and the choicest animals were sought after, with a view to improvement.

view to improvement.

The difficulty was to find the old fashioned heavy fleeced Merinos. An eminent breeder and importer writes us, that in 1832 he sold out all his sheep, mostly Saxony, with a view to go back to the Merino. But he says the pure Merino was not to be found. He says: "In 1832 I searched the country over to find "some old fashioned Merinos. I examined Vermont on both sides of the mountain, and made up a small flock of pretty good sheep, but not as good as could have been found ten years before. Very few had the dark greasy fleeces of former times."

Bear in mind that this was in 1832 when we first began to look out for the old Merino stock. Stimulated as were, by eminent Connecticut breeders, who had gone more into Saxony than we had, and who began to hant Merinos in Vermont. From 1832 to 1846 we made great progress forward by going backward, and we recovered much of what we had

In 1846 John A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, imported twenty-four ewes and two rams of the French Merinos, as they are commonly called.

If agreeable we will hereafter speak of them.

How Paul and Peter Looked .- It is altowable to mention the general notion of the forms and features of the two apostles which has been handed down in tradition, and as represented by early artists. Paul is set down before us as having the strongly marked and promi-nent features of a Jow, yet not without some of the finer lines indicative of Greek thought. His statue was diminutive, and his body disfigured by some lameness or distortion, which may have provoked the contemptuous expression of his enemies. His beard was long and thin. His head was bald. The characteristics of his face were a transparent complexion, which visitly betrayed the quick changes of his feelings; a bright gray eye; under thickly overhauging and united eye-brows; a cheerful and winning expression of countenance, which invited the approach and suspired the confidence of strangers. It would be natural to infer from his continual journeys and manual labor, that he was pos sessed of great strangth of constitution. But men of delicate health have often gone through the greatest exertious; and his own words on more than one occasion show that he suffered much from the lack of bodily strength. Peter is rep-resented as a man of larger and stronger form, as his character was harster and more abrupt. The quick impulses of a soul revealed themselves in the flishes of a dark eye. The complexion of his face was full and sallow; and the short bair, which is described as entirely gray at the time of his death, surled bisck and thick around his temples and chin, when the apostles stood together at Antioch, twenty years before their martyr-Believing, as we do, that there traditionary pictures have probably some foundation in truth, we take them as belos to the imagination

THE DEATH'S HEAD MOTH, - We have been favored by Mr. Denny, of Dawning's Terrace, the successful breeder of this rare and interesting interest, with an inspecimens of the fly. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that about a month since we stated the singular fact that above twenty of the full grown larves were taken by Mr. Denny from a tea-tree growing over the top of a house at the back of Downing Terrace. These have all been successfully reared, and are now splendid samples of the genus. Au in terest beyond i's more beauty of appear ance attaches to this insect; it receives its name of the "death's head" from a figure on the back of the thorex closely resembling a death's head and cross-bones; and this circumstance, coupled with its power of producing a shrill, squeaking noise, has long randered it so object of mysterious terror to the vulgar, by whom its sound is regarded as the harbinger of calumity or death .-Entomologists have been long puzzled to explain whence the cry of the insect procreded; the naturalist world has been divided on the subject-Resumer, Jo. het. Lorey, and other eminent entomolhet. Lorey, and other eminent entomologists, each advancing a different theory; but none of them have succeeded in explaining the mystery. The credit of the discovery we think we can now assert belongs to Mr. Denny. He has ascertained beyond a doubt the organ of the sound, namely, a large movable horny scale at the base of each of the upper rate of wings, fixed on the thorax and pair of wings, fixed on the thorax and covering a small aperture, which is also of a horny substance. The vibration of this scale is the cause of the sound, as is incontestably proved by all other parts of the insect being perfectly at rest when the noise proceeded from it, while these valves are in a state of strong vibration. It remains, however, to discover how this valve acts, and to accomplish that requires a minute dissection of the subject; and it is much to be desired that the subject should engage the attention of Mr. Owen, of London, the celebrated

A LESSON FOR WIVES -The following touching, simple, and sorrowful memorial of his wife was written by one of the greatest statesmen of England—Sir James McIntosh—in a private letter to a friend: "She was a woman," he writes, who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most per-nicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught fragality and economy by her love for me. ing the most critical period of my life she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute na-ture; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my beedless ness and improvidence. To her I owe whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my character. Her teelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placeshe whom I have lost; and I have lost ber when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friend h p -before age had deprived it of much of its original arder. I seek relief, and I find it in the consolatory opinion that a benevolent Wisdom infliets the chastisement, as well as bestows the enjoyment of human life that this dreary and wretched life is not the whole of man ; that a being capable of such proficiency in science and virtue is not like the beasts; that there is a dwelling place pr parel for the spirits of the just; that the ways of God will yet be vindicated to man."

insect anatomist, by whose skill the mys-

tery may be fally developed. - Cambridge (Eng.) Chronicle.

SACREDNESS OF TRANS. - There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloqueatly than ten thou sand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contri-tion, of unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong, convulsive emotion of the breast when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the soul has been deeply agriated, when the fountains of feeling are rising, and when tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricken one, weeping in silence. Break not the solemnity by rude laugh. ter, or intrusive footsteps. Despise not a woman's tears-they are what make ber an angel. Scoff not if the stern beart of manhood is sometimes melted to sympathy—they are what helps to ol-evate him above the brute. I love to see tears of off ction. They are painful tokens, but most boly. There is pleasure in teafe-on awful pleasure! If there were none on earth to shad a tear for me, I should be lath to live; and if uo one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace - Dr Johason.

Tanning and Fermening as old as The Chusadens—During his stay in Normandy, Richard (I of England) made some singular laws for regulating the conduct of the Plgrims in their passage by sea. Murder was to be punished by casting into the sea the body of the deceased person with the murderer tied to him. He that drew his sword in anger should luose his hand. If a man gave another a blow, he was to be thrica immersed; an conce of silver was the pensity for using approbious language. A third teas to have boiling pich and feathers put upon his head, and was to be set on shore at the first opportunity.—History of the Crusaders

MILITARY PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA .- A number of men, varying from a single equadron to a whole regiment, according to the number of lashes to be inflicted are formed in single ranks facing inwards each soldier being armed with a strong caken red about four feet long, and the thickness of the middle finger. The unhappy prisioner, stripped to the waist and handcuffed, is then marched through two soldiers holding the points of their sabers or bayonets at his breast, to preyout his advancing beyond a certain pace, and receiving from each man as no casses a blow given with his whole force. This continues till wearied pature can hold no longer, and he sinks down unable to move; his senseless form is then placed upon a burdle or wheelbarrow, and in this manner be is dragged on, and receives the rest of his punishment It may remembly be supposed that not a few expire under this infliction on the spot, while many more live but to writhe in the most horrowing and excruciating tortures in the regimental hospitals, till death happily terminates their sufferings In the event of the former occurring the given number must yet be in flieted; and, horrible to relate, the hid-erus living mass of senseless, shapeless human clay is still drawn through the ranks, the corpse resounding with the blows rained upon it till the sentence is complete. Under these accumulated horrors, woe to the wretch whose compassionate feelings or weakness of nerves render him incapable of striking with the prescribed force, as he is almost immediately seized upon, and a similar punishment inflicted upon himecif - Excursions in Georgia

THE RAT POISONING APPAIR.— DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.—The editor of The Cleveland Plaindealers writing from Washington, on the 1st inst, says:

from Washington, on the 1st inst, says:

"The great wholesale poisoning case excites much interest here. The National, the largest Hotel in the city, being overrun with rats, the proprietors undertook a general shaughter by poisoning them with strychnine. They took the poison and then took to the nearest water which was in the cistern tanks and wells about the house where they tumbled in and died of course. The water being concealed and raised by pumps did not expose the condition of things till by its daily use some hundred or mere of the bearders were suddenly taken sick doctors were called, and a health efficer sent for who were not long in discerning the cause. On removing the covering to the big cistern it presented the most sickening sight ever seen. It was literally packed with the

seen. It was literally packed with the dead bodies of polaoned rats.

Mr. Lenex, from our State, was a guest at the house at the time, was taken sick, started for home and died on the way. No other deaths have been heard of, but many of the boarders are still very sick. Mr. Buchanan was also stopping at the house and has not yet fully recovered from its effects. The tanks have been theroughly cleaned."

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS - A Writer says: "When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and smong other things he informed me, that at their first start they fel. into a great mistake -they only sent their boys to school. The boys became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives and the uniform result was, that the children were all like the mother. Thus the father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. And now," said he, "if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they would educate their sons." is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently civil-ized and enlightened, when the mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.

THE POOR BLACKS .-- Dr. Livingston, the gallant explorer of Africa, returns, after sixteen years of adventure, with tale worth a queen's attention-could be not have asked to meet the Americars, who came with the rescued exploration ship from the north? This the by. We chiefly desire to deplore the frightful barbarism into which some of the tribes, of whom Dr. Livingston otherwise reports favorably, have fallen, The Doctor says, that "the men are cu-tirely under the control of their wives," that when anything is proposed to a man, he replies " I will ask my wife," and her decision is final; and, worse than all, " a man" (more unhappy even than caliban) is obliged to cut and draw togs for his mather to law. " have sometimes thought that our missionars z al might perhaps find work at home; but we shall beneeforth have no word these against the African mission -in f et we shall send in our aubscription - Punch

RAILE AD TO JERUSALEM—A company of engineers have actually commenced surveying the route from Juffa to Jerusalem for a railroad. Juffa is the scapert on the Mediterraneau, and is only S3 miles from Jerusalem, but a scilroad would include a much greater distance. The road is projected by an English French company.

Going to Kansas.—The tudinetions thus far are that there will be an immence emigration to Kansas this Spring. Companies leave the Emigrant Aid Company's Office, Boston, every Tuerday.

We learn that the bills of the Haucook back, Elleworth, are not redeemed at the Soffolk Bank.